

Thrift Drive Starts for All Stray Cash

Five Million in War Saving Stamps on Sale in New York

Whitman and Hylan Among First to Buy

Teachers and School Children Get in the \$2,000,000 Campaign

The campaign to be waged during the next year to induce the people of greater New York to save \$2,000,000 more than they ever saved before through the purchase of thrift and war savings stamps opened yesterday. In pennies, quarters, half dollars and dollars, the War Savings Committee expects to raise \$10,000,000 a month for twelve months as the city's share of the \$120,000,000 war stamp loan to the government. This aggregate of \$120,000,000 will leave \$35,000,000 of the state's debt to be raised outside the state quota to be raised outside the state quota.

Five million dollars' worth of thrift and war savings stamps were distributed yesterday among the banks and postoffice stations of the city. Within a short time after they had been placed on sale Governor Whitman and Mayor-elect John P. Hylan made purchases. They were not the first to buy. Edward J. Center, a broker of 135 Broadway, where cousin, a British naval surgeon, was lost at Gallipoli, claimed that he was the first. The Governor employed a savings system which Frederick W. Allen, director of war savings in New York, commended to the attention of every man and woman in the city. The Governor bought two war savings stamps for his two children, which cost \$1.12 each. He also bought for them two thrift stamp cards, with one thrift stamp on each, and he said he intended to take home two thrift stamps every day until the cards are filled. Each card contains spaces for sixteen stamps. Each filled card, worth \$1, is exchangeable, with the addition of 12 cents, for a war savings stamp, and for each war savings stamp the government will pay \$5 five years later.

Bought for Miss Hylan

The Mayor-elect's purchase was made for his daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan. Whether he had adopted the Governor's saving plan Mr. Hylan did not say.

The John Ericsson School, of Brooklyn, was the first public school in the city to organize a savings club. Principal Joseph Hanpity telegraphed to Mr. Allen a request for a "charter." Mr. Allen wired back:

"Glad to have you form the first war savings association from among the members of John Ericsson School."

Only banks and postal stations were supplied with the war stamps yesterday, but Mr. Allen said all department stores, tobacconists, druggists and employers of all sorts whose employees were approved by the Treasury Department would be supplied as soon as possible. The committee has rented the eighth floor of the Elmer Bank Building, 51 Chambers Street, and to save time and be ready for business to-day it moved into the quarters last night.

Banners Designate Stamp Sales

White-bordered banners bearing the letters "W. S. S." in white on a blue field have been approved by the Treasury Department to designate places authorized to sell thrift and war savings stamps.

After to-morrow it is expected that banner will float from each of the 34 public schools of the city. Henry M. Cook, auditor of the Board of Education, will be decorated by the government as the stamp distributor at the schools, and, aided by A. N. Clark, head of the penny banks established in 234 of the schools and the 30 principals and 25,000 teachers, he expects his campaign to produce a net profit of the \$10,000,000 to be saved each month.

"The schools will be used to reach the people," said Mr. Cook. In the second Liberty Loan campaign the teachers were instrumental in collecting \$30,000,000 in less than thirty days, and we can do as well or better, in proportion, with the war savings stamps.

Several Misunderstandings

The opening of the sale yesterday revealed various misunderstandings. Chief among these was the misapprehension regarding the cost of war savings stamps. They cost \$4.12, but in common with many buyers throughout the city, at least one postoffice

clerk thought they cost \$5. He evidently based his belief on the fact that the government will redeem the stamps at \$5 each at maturity.

That clerk provided at the stamp window of the Wall Street station, and Mr. Center and a number of bankers and brokers and clerks paid \$1 premiums for the stamps they got in the initial sales. Mr. Center, however, thought that was all right until he talked to an assistant of Mr. Allen on the War Savings Committee. A committee member got into touch with the postal branch and learned that the clerk was charging everybody \$5.12 each for stamps.

"A dollar premium is very flattering," said Mr. Allen, "but we couldn't stand for it, and we set that clerk right." The premiums were returned.

Boy Scouts, Campfire and Vacation Girls and chorus and movie girls helped the War Savings Committee throughout yesterday to distribute 1,830,000 cards telling the people that the stamp campaign is not primarily a war loan movement, but an effort to increase savings and the habit of thrift. They used automobiles, motor buses and trucks.

Ten thousand posters for cars, trucks and wagons were distributed, with a like number of posters for stores.

First Day's Demand for War Saving Thrift Stamps Exceeds Available Supply

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Demand for war savings stamps exceeded the available supply in many cities throughout the country to-day at the opening of the campaign by which the government expects to raise \$2,000,000,000 before January 1, 1919. Reports to the Treasury told of postoffices besieged by thousands of purchasers, who waited in long lines.

Banks which had neglected stocking up in advance sent hurry calls to Federal Reserve banks for stamps to supply their customers, and applications for selling agencies came in thousands from drug stores, cigar stands, factories, schools and other eligible places. The applications go first to local or state directors of the campaign, or to Federal Reserve banks, and are forwarded to Secretary McAdoo, who will issue licenses to those authorized to act as agents.

No estimate of aggregate sales throughout the country on the opening day was available to-night, but telegraphic reports indicated that hundreds of thousands of dollars passed over counters to government credit. Many purchasers were curious to see the little green engraved stamps, which promise to become a common household emblem in the next year, and promoters of the campaign count on the display and circulation of these "pioneer" stamps by early purchasers to have a marked effect on the sale later.

Secretary McAdoo bought early this morning the first stamps sold in Washington, and presented one to his daughter, Ellen Wilson McAdoo, two years old.

Unconscious Four Days in Home, Alone

James Reilly, Vertigo Victim, Tried to Call Help by Upsetting Phone

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—For four days James Reilly, managing editor of "The Wall Street Journal," of New York, lay unconscious in his home in Ridgewood, so close to the telephone, from which he had dragged the receiver when he felt an attack of vertigo approaching, that his voice was heard by the telephone operator. He was not discovered until this morning, when a neighbor with whom he was to board while his wife was visiting relatives became alarmed at his continued absence.

He was taken to the Paterson Hospital, and it is thought that he will recover. The most serious aspect of his condition, physicians say, is the intense weakness caused by the four days of neglect.

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On Saturday the operator reported that Mr. Reilly's telephone receiver had been off the hook for three days. An inspector went to the house and contented himself with slipping a note under the door reading: "Please hang up your receiver."

When he was discovered, it was thought at first that burglars had attacked him, as he had bruised himself in his fall and dragged the telephone down upon his head. Mrs. Reilly has been away for two weeks.

Museum of Art Expands Steps Taken to Substitute Elevated and Subway for Street Level

Part of New South Wing, With Classical Exhibits, Opened

A part of the new south wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened last night at a reception to trustees and members. The new galleries are for the display of classical art. In nine rooms opening from a central corridor examples of Greek sculpture, chosen in chronological order, each room containing all those chosen to represent a given period. The second floor is given over to exhibits of vases and textiles and Chinese and Japanese ware.

Among those at the reception were Robert W. DeForest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson, Joseph Breck, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, and Mansfield, Mrs. William Stewart, Charles A. Perkins, Francis Jones, George H. Mumford, George Kunz, R. T. Haines Halsey and Mrs. William Church Osborn.

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10,000,000 Fish Saved From Mississippi Valley

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Port Collector Alone Will Issue Passes to Piers

Control of City's Barred Zones Centralized Under Newton

Employers Responsible

Police Will Not Assist in Patrolling the Waterfront of Manhattan

All passes to piers in the local "barred zone" of Manhattan, Brooklyn and New Jersey waterfronts will hereafter be issued by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port of New York. This important step in concentrating the administration and supervision of the waterfronts was decided on at a conference yesterday between Marshal McCarthy, of New York; Marshal Power, of Brooklyn; Collector Newton and Major Marston, of Governor's Island.

By this centralization, it is believed, the danger arising from enemy aliens passing the "dead line" and going on docks and ships carrying war forces and supplies will be materially lessened.

Uniform pier permits for the use of all laborers working on them will be issued, probably by the end of the week, and card indexes will be made for rapid reference in all cases. Identifying permits will be made by photographs, to be kept on file in the Collector's office, and registration of all those who use the piers will devolve as a responsibility on the shoulders of employers.

A conference will be held this morning in Marshal McCarthy's office to perfect details of the standardized permit. With the view of Washington, the permits will then be pushed to the printer. New permits will be issued to applicants, through the employers, and the old ones exchanged.

Reason for Change

"The change has been made because the office of the Collector of the Port has better facilities for handling the issuance of the passes," said Marshal McCarthy last night. "All the zones barred to enemy aliens on New York Harbor—Manhattan, Brooklyn and New Jersey—will come under Collector Newton's jurisdiction."

"What will be done is to send to each employer registration cards and permits equal to the number of workers under him. The employers will fill these out, thereby vouching for the men, and return them to the collector's office, where the official seal will be affixed."

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods made it known yesterday that several hundred members of the force and private policemen were assisting the Governor's Island troops in patrolling and guarding the waterfront in other vital points throughout the city.

More of the uniformed force were not being used in the enemy alien vigil, he explained, because "the force was spread pretty thick all over the waterfront. It is necessary to have the force required for their regular duties, but that he was ready to undertake any war service at the request of the Federal authorities, when the emergency arose."

Other Duties for Police

First Deputy Commissioner Case declared the question of whether the waterfront should be guarded by the police or by the soldiers and coast guard. He said that the police should leave the patrol duty to the soldiers and coast guard, and it is thought that he will recover. The most serious aspect of his condition, physicians say, is the intense weakness caused by the four days of neglect.

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